BHARP PRACTICE IN MONTGOMERY CO.

ence of The N. Y. Tribune FULTONVILLE, N. Y., Tuesday, May 27, 1856. I am a constant reader of THE TRIBUNE, and some

times read The Albany Journal. If I understand those papers aright, they advise all the friends of Freedom who are opposed to the Slave Power in our Government, and opposed to the further extension of Slavery in the Control Slavery in the Territories of the United States, to unite in opposition to the Administration of Franklin Pierce and his Pro-Slavery purty, with a view to elect Precident and Vice-President in favor of liberty,

justice, and equal rights.

The Republican State Committee, which met at

The Republican State Committee, which met at Albasy in April last, adopted the following Call:

Albasy in April last, adopted the following Call:

"The people of the State of New York, without regard to next political efforement, or divisions, who are opposed to the, Repeat political efforement, or divisions, who are opposed to the Repeat of the Missouri compromise; to the policy of the prisect Alof the Missouri compromise; to the policy of the prisect Alin favor of the admission of Kannas as a Free State, and of rein favor of the admission of Kannas as a Free State, and of rein favor of the admission of Kannas as a Free State, and of the
following the section of the Federal Government by thogris-lipies
of Washington and Jeffersch, are requested to choose two deleagates from each Assembly District, to most its State for Convention in the City of Syracuse, on Wednesday, the State and of May next, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpless of appointing the
delegates to which this State is entitled, using three delegates
from each Congressional District, and 'x delogates at large, to
the National Convention in Philadelp' is on the 17th of June
each to present candidates to be sw-norted for the offices of
President and Vice President of the United Scies."

In purposance of the above Call a meeting in this

In pursuance of the above Call a meeting in this town (Glen.) was held at the house of J. D. Montoney, on Friday, the 23d day of the present month, to che we four delegates to a District Convention, that was to choose two delegates to the State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 28th inst , for the purpose set forth in the State call, as above stated.

The undersigned, being what is termed a Free Soil Whig, and having been decraedly and consistently so Whig, and having been decidedly and consistently so for many years, and strongly opposed to the Slave power and the extension of S avery, and feeling a deep interest is the issue of the great battle now reging between Slavery and Freedom, thought proper, by the advice of the Tribune and Journal, and the invitation of the Republican State Committee, to attend, with others of like faith, the said town meeting at Montoney's, on the add inst., for the purpose of participating in the choice of the delegates to the said District Convention, elthough not in the confidence of a certain clique in this town, (the most preminent leader of which is the Canal Commissioner, C. Gardinier,) who assume to rule and dictate in the Republican ranks. The meeting was organized by placing Richard Hudon in the chair, and appointing L. V. Peck Secretary. This organization was completed in very great haste, as I and many others had not reached the chamber before the thing was done, and we were not tardy in our movements. A motion was made that the Chairman appoint a Committee, whose duty it should be to present the names of four persons, for Delegates, to said Convention. To this an amendment, or substitute, was offered by one not in favor with the clique, which was seconded, as follows: "That "the meeting proceed to choose said delegates by "ballot." whereupon the Chairman promptly refused to put the motion to amend, and at once decided that we had no business there. I asked him to state the grounds on which he objected to our taking part in the proceedings. He answered that we were not of them, did not belong to them, and had not associated with them for some time past. We urged in reply that we were embraced in the Call of the State Committee, and by it invited to attend the meeting; that we were m favor of everything and opposed to everything as specified in said Call, and had as a good a right there as the Chairman himself or any other person. We offered to read the Call of the fine formation of all present, and to show that we sto for many years, and strongly opposed to the Slave

ference on our part. The Canal Commissioner, C. Gardnier, was present, and supported the Chairman in his course of action.

Now, I would respectfully inquire of the State Committee, or some of them, whether we understood their invitation to cooperare with them correctly or not; if not, we want to know it; if we did, we desire to know if we were fairly treated. We should like also to have The TRIBUNE and Journal inform us whether we have misapprehended their advice in the premises or not; if we have, so be it; if we have not, then we ask, have we been properly and well used, and what is our not; if we have, so be it; if we have not, then we ask, have we been properly and well used, and what is our duty in this matter. Is it expected of us to support candidates at the election, when we are denied the right of taking part in their nomination, or is it our duty to sustain a party and help to elect men to offices when that party and those men are ready and willing to drive us out of the primary meetings. It seems to us that we should degrade ourselves if we should submit to set with a party that will allow us no other privileges than to help do their voting at the elections. Have not the pretended friends of the injured people of Kansas in this instance treated us somewhat after the fashion that the Kansas people have been treated, by depriving us of the equal right of voting. Do these champions of liberty, equality, and justice care more for the cause, or more to gratify their own selfish purposes. The smaller the party in a town, the easier it is for ambitious men to control it for their own selfish purposes. Is there anything like Republicanism in such proceedings as these, and can all the friends of Freedom unite in the good cause on such terms? It is each of the maxim. "Principles not men:" a late maxim." Precedom unite in the good cause on such terms? It is an old maxim, "Principles not men:" a late maxim in practice, Men tot principles—I think it a better maxim, Good principles and good men. We have a just and holy cause, and for andidates we want honest, independent, intelligent men—such men for candidates will be acceptable to the people, and if elected will carry out our principles.

HENRY P. VOORHEES.

FROM LAWRENCE, MASS.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. LAWRENCE, Mass., Tuesday, June 3, 1856. Our city is not in Kansas, but it has one characteristic not so very unlike its younger sister-it has grown up almost in a night. Eleven years since there were not more than one hundred inhabitants, all told, in the territory now embraced in the city. At the present time the population is probably over seventeen thousand, and still rapidly growing. "The West"-the "great," mushroom West, can hardly beat that; and it is in the very bosom of staid, old, puritanical Massachusetts, among her rocks, and literally in one of her barren sand heaps.

This extraordinary growth is owing to the enter prise of the Messrs. Lawrence-after whom the city was named-and other large capitalists, who, finding an excellent water-power here, resolved to improve it, and build another Lowell. A company was formed who purchased the land, and erected the dam and a machine-shep which has since passed into the hands of another company; another company erected the largest mill then in the world, the Bay State, principally for the manufacture of the famous Bay State shawls, and having eleven acres of floor; another company soon must be softenmid, the Adaptic of about the same and having eleven aeres of floor; another company soon put up a cotton-mil, the Atlantic, of about the same size, and since that still another company have erected the Pacific cotton-mill, which, when fully completed will contain rixteen acres of floor, and be the largest mill in all the world. It is already mostly in operation. Connected with the Pacific is a printery, where perhaps are made the best prints produced in the country. It is under the superintendence of Wm. C. Chapin, an able and eminently successful business man and a gentleman and Christian of the highest type. The agent of the Atlantic is Gen. Henry K. Oliver, who, in addition to high business capacities, is a gentleman of varied the Atlantic is Gen. Henry K. Oliver, who, in addition to high business capacities, is a gentleman of varied and scholarly attainments. The gentleman having charge of the company's land and of the water privileges is Charles S. Storrow, who unites in one of the most admirable of characters high and refined culture, preminent business qualities, and the most unsulled integrity. The agent of the Bay State mill, Captain Fox, is a new man, of whom as yet we personally knew very little, and therefore will not speak.

Beside these corporations and mills, there are the Pemberton and the Duck mills, doing a good business, and managed by men of rare capacities.

ness, and managed by men of rare capacities.

There are three Banks—the Bay State, of which the There are three Banks—the Bay State, of the first of cashier is Nathaniel White, esq., one of the first of financiers, the Pemberton, and the Esex Savings' Bank—all, we have reason to believe, resting on a

Bank—all, we have reason to believe the basis and ably managed.
There are two Congregational churches, one Baptist, two Methodist, one Freewill Baptist, one Episcopal, one Unitarian, one Christian (Baptist), one Universalist, two Catholic, and one or two congregations of Advent-

ists, &c.

The city's corps of School Teachers numbers some forty-five, under the superintendence of the Rev. A. D. Williams, pastor of the Freewill Baptist Churck. The High School, taught by Samuel J. Pike, esq., late tutor in Bowdoin College, contains nearly 100 pupils, and is a model school. The same encomium may be pronounced upon the Grammar School, which is all convened in one building, under the charge of Mr. associated with him. This school numbers about seven hundred pupils. This sunewhat unique plan of collecting all the Grammar School pupils together in one building, and under one head, works most admirably, doing more service at less expense than the

common method. With an indifferent stater the fresh would of course be less of stifying. The different divisions ordinarily recite separately in separate recome, but meet twice a we as for general exercises in the large ball.

A capital feature of as city is a large and beautiful park or common, the very heart of the city, affording always an excellent and health-producing breathing appreads, or lungs, for the egress of bad and the low see good six. The City Hall, somewhat in the Translating. It has a noble tower, which is a man and stature, seen from almost any direction in the Verbity.

Much has been done here in the line of machinery. Much has been done here in the line of machinery. The machine-shop, not eminently successful as a business enterprise, has yet turned off some of the best of work. In particular have its fine locomotives attracted attention end the heartiest commendation. One of our machines is now engaged on a new patent mowing machine which, those who have examined it believe, will distance all the excellent ones now in the field. It is on an entirely new plan, and, if it succeeds at all, will undoubtedly be a very decided success. The leather belting and several other kinds of business are being prosecuted here with rare enterprise and success.

And yet, for all this, our resources are very far from being exhausted. Only a small part of the water-power is yet used, and but a fraction of the city is yet built up. There is room for more, and more are rapidly coming.

Nor need we omit to say that even in the Patent Medicine line our city is not altogether behind. To say

Nor need we omit to say that even in the Patent Medicine line our city is not altogether behind. To say nothing of those which for aught we know are on a par with the mass of nostrums, there is one, at least, which we are persuaded is of a different character. It is Delight's Spanish Lusual for the hair—a preparation that, from observation and experience, seems to us every way superior to most articles for that purpose. It is evidently of an entirely different character from the or inary greasy compounds, and as greatly superior to them.

FRATER.

FEELING IN NORTHERN OHIO.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

CLEVELAND, Monday, June 2, 1856. Never have the deep foundations of public senti ment been so heaved up in Northern Ohio as at this time, and never has there existed a more determined resolution to resist the further assaults of the Slave Power. The murders, robberies and arsons of the Border Ruffians upon the citizens of Kansas had provoked an indignant public sentiment here, which it did not seem possible could be exceeded in intensity, but when the telegraph advised us that a Senator of the United States had been stricken down in the very Senate chamber for words uttered down in the very like an electric shock through almost every man who heard it. I say almost every man, for, with the ex-ception of the postmaster and a few Federal office-holders, not a voice has been heard in extenuation of

the outrage.

Democrats, men who have acted with the party up to this very hour, are now deserting it, and arraying themselves on the side of Liberty and freedom of

Though disgraceful and dastardly, the attack of

Though disgraceful and dastardly, the attack on Senator Sumner has opened the eyes of thousands to the true spirit of Slavery, and though he suffers, yet the great cause for which he suffers gains.

Upon a very short notice our citizens met to express their sentiments upon this outrage. The room was crowded, and an amount of feeling exhibited never before paralleled in this city.

The following resolutions offered by Judge Rufus P. Spaulding were unanimously adopted:

"In view of the characteristic exhibition of brutal violence made by the organ of the Slave Power, Preston S. Brooks of South Carolina, upon the person of the Hon. Charles Samner, a Senator of the United States from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the Senate Chamber at Washington, on Thorsday, the 22d inst, and as a mastifestation of the sense of the citizens of Cleveland, upon so anomalous an outrage of every principle of social order and parli mentary security.

"Resolved, That we regard with abhorrence the base miscreant, Preston S. Brooks, who has so ruthlessly violated that wholesome provision of the Constitution of the United States contained in the 6th section of the first article, to witt "And for any speech or debate in either House, they (the Senators and Representatives) shall not be questioned in any other piace.

"Resolved, That we commend this act of atrocity, as well as

tors and Representatives) shall not be questioned in any other place.

\*\*Resolved.\* That we commend this act of atrocity, as well as the principal actor, Prestor S. Brooks, to the acorn and contempt of all honorable and high minded men, and hereby stigmatize the villain as a cowardly pairwon, from the conclusive testimony furnished by his own conduct.

\*\*Resolved.\* That shallow Religioushead, who held Preston S. Brooks to bail in \$500, is better fitted to be an overseer on a South Carolina plantation than a guardian of the personal rights of free American cliteria.

\*\*Resolved.\* That the Hon Charles Summer merits our heartfelt thanks for his noble and masterly efforts in the United States Senster, in behalf of Freedom; and while we tender him our sympathy and respect, in this, his trying ordeal, we bug of amounts him, in common with the Senators from the respect to the troops, but his main dependence for success upon "dry "the street," That we recognize in the prompt efforts of the

States, that Oliver Cromwell, while he recommended "prayer for his troops," put his main dependence for success upon "dry pender."

"Revolved, That we recognize in the prompt efforts of the Hon John J. Crittenden to arrest the ruffinally attack upon Charles Summer, the conduct of an hongrable, high minded man, and for that interposition we teader him our thanks.

"Revolved, That if this evening's intelligence be true, that Lawrence' has been sacked by the Border Ruffishs at a large sacrifice of life and property, the time has indeed arrived when every man who inherits a drop of the blood that sealed American Independence, shall utter the war-cry of Patrick Herry: "Give me Liberty, or give me Death."

Speeches were made by Judge Spaulding, George Bradburn, F. T. Backur, John Crowell, D. R. Tilden, R. C. Parsons, C. W. Palmer and William Slade, ir. Steps are being taken to thoroughly organize every township in the County, and old Cuyahoga County will give a good account of herself next November. I have heard of one township that usually polls some sixty Democratic votes, where the candidate of the Slavecracy will not get ten. Slavoeracy will not get ten.

INDIGNATION MEETING IN MICHIGAN. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Michigan, Monday, June 2, 1856. The just resentment, indignation and abhorrence of the inhabitants of this city of the cowardly attack of the inhabitants of this city of the cowardly attack of the miserable miscreant and shameless savage, Brooks, upon the person of the Hon. Charles Sumner, was duly may ifested in an indignation meeting, held at the Court-House on Monday evening. Men of all parties were present, and freely expressed their detestation alike of the crime and its perpetrators, by warm and patriotic speeches; after which that spelogy of a man (Brooks) was burned in effigy. On Tuesday evening a memo-rial was adopted, firmly defending the freedom of speech, and praying that the said Brooks be handed over to the officers of Justice, to be dealt with accord-ing to law.

The excitement of the inhabitants against the vile perpetrator of that most cowardly outrage is intense. Men of all parties are united in expressing their condemnation of the affair. It brings home to the plain vision of all the fearful usurpations of that most "peculiar institution." Men no longer wonder that the bold and barefaced murders committed by the murderous banditti of the West, the Border Ruffians in Kansas, are so openly perpetrated, when those who represent them at Washington set such examples before them in the very Capitol—sanctioned in their deeds of daring atrocity by a large constituency at the South, the cowardly doughfaces of the North, and a traitorous fillibustering Executive at Washington. But the time has come when words of argument and personasion will not avail us. There is a work to do; and be assured, when called to action, that Michigan will bear her share in the mighty conflict—whether by pen, by ballot, or the sword. Yes, she will shed her noblest blood, if nocessary, in defense of the freedom of toil, of soil, of man, or speech.

E. A. E. excitement of the inhabitants against the vile

INDIGNATION MEETING.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
NEW-Irswich, (Mess.) Saturday, May 31, 1856. At a meeting of the students of New-Ipswich A; pleten Academy, held May 31, the following preamble

from the House of Representatives, whose dignity he pollutes by his presence.

Recolved, That we feel the deepest sumpaths for Mr. Sumper Recolved, That we feel the deepest sumpaths for Mr. Sumper in his present suffering as a living murtyr to the cause of Free from hoping that he will soon be able to resume his seat in the Senate, which he has so long filled with honor to himself, a blessing to his country, a glory to his age.

Resolved, That we consider this act to be intended to strike a death blow to freedom of speech, which is guaranteed to us in the Constitution, and is inseparable from a free Government. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions he for avoied to Mr. Summer and Mr. Brooks, and sent to Tax N. V. Tansuve, The dasherst (N. H.) Formers' Cubinet, and The Boston Weekly Journal, with a request that they be published.

(Signed)

S. ARTHUR BENT, LEVI WALLACE, HENRY H. KIMBALL. (Recolutions.

LIBERAL .- At the recent great Kansas meeting in

Detroit, Mr. Duncan Stewart, a well-known merchant of that city, offered to give \$2,000 per year, toward the maintenance of a company in Kanaas to assist in making it a Free State. KILLED BY TOBACCO.—Two children of Mr. Donough of Evaneville, Ia., died from drinking conA PRACTICAL SUGGESTION FOR THE

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribuna. Sin: The various articles that have appeared in

THE TRIBUNE in regard to the "conspiracy" of the South to "subdue" the North, of which a most strik ng proof has been manifested in the attack of Brooks upon Summer, have given unalloyed satisfaction to all earnest friends of their country. Be assured, Sir, the men of the North feel keenly their position, but the difficulty they encounter is to devise a suitable remedy. They know they are disgraced, but they ask dy. They know they are disgraced, but they ask themselves, "What can we do short of disunion or a revolution!" It is a fact demonstrated as well at our Colleges as at Washington and elsewhere, that men who habitually sell their own children into Slavery, and are accustomed to daily scenes of brutality, respect nothing but superior brute force. Force must be repelled by force. It has therefore been suggested that the Free States send to the National Legislature only such representatives as "can and will fight." This would no doubt insure civil treatment from Southern bullies but it would degrade Congress in the eyes of enlightened men throughout the world to the level of a South Carolina Legislature. In the North we have men of brains and men of pugilistic skill—an abundance of each—but it is rare to find the two united in one person. The union of both, however, would render the indivioual a fit person for a Member of Congress. The other suggestion—to have the Capitol removed from Washington—is highly desirable, but time would be required to accomplish it, and the case calls for immediate action. My suggestion is to send to Congress our most honest and intellectual men—charge them to do their duty manfully at all times—to fight all intellectual combats, but if bullies, defeated in these, recort to violence, let our members know and feel that the people have at hand another class who will protect and defend them. It shall be the duty of the latter class—who will be felt, not known—to see that the Constitutional provision shielding members from being questioned in any other place for words spoken in debate is faithfully carried out, and to punish the violators of it. To carry cut this suggestion, I propose that an association be formed insmediately, with sufficient capital to employ suitable representatives to protect free speech. I myself will subscribe \$100, and think I can guarantee at least \$1,000 from personal friends. The first case requiring attention will not be called upon to provide for the family of any themselves, "What can we do short of disunion or a revolution!" It is a fact demonstrated as well at our Colleges as at Washington and clarabers, that men

SENATOR WILSON AT WORCESTER.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., June 4, 1856. The Hon, Henry Wilson was received at 8 o'clock this morning at the Depot, and escorted to the Lin coln House by a large number of people, and after being introduced by Mr. Knowlton from the ba'cony,

being introduced by Mr. Knowlton from the ba'cony, spoke in substance as follows. He said:

It has been my fortune to pass through trying scenes since last I met you, and I have lately come from the place where a dastardly assault has been made upon our beloved Commonwealth in the person of one of her Senators, the Hon. Charles Sammer, who was smitten down by the Slave Power of our country for words spoken in debate in the Senate Chamber. Mr. Brooks was but the agent; the power was Slavery [A Voice—"Shoot Brooks"]. Gentlemen, Mr. Samner, though beaten down, is not conquered [Applause], and said when we conveyed him to his bed of suffering, "Wilson, I shall give it to them again if God spares my life" [Cries of "Good," and applause]. Gentlemen, I have also been called to an account for words spoken in debate, deliberately, calmly, and advisedly spoken, and you know my answer ["Good," "good"]. I shall attack no man for words spoken in debate or elsewhere, but if attacked, by the blessing of God, whenever, however, and by whomeoever attacked, I shall defend my person and my life [Cries of "Good," and applause]. Gentlemen. I have you for your expressions of sympathy, and shall, with your abbrobation, return to my post in the Senate, ready to defend the cause of free Kansas and free speech.

Massachusetts.—The State Convention at Wor-

MASSACHUSETTS .- The State Convention at Worester on Wednesday was very large and enthusiastic The Hon. CHARLES HUDSON presided, and speeches were made by the President, by Senator Wilson, the Hon. Samuel Galloway of Ohio, Charles Francis Adams, Amasa Walker, Erastus Hopkins, Elizur Wright and others. The following list of Delegates at Large to the Philadelphia Convention were appointed:

the Philadelphia Convention were appointed:

DELECATES.—The Hon. Thomas D. Eliot of New Bedford, the Hon Simon Brown of Concord, the Hon. Julius Rockwell of Pittafield, the Hon. Charles Allen of Worcester, the Hon. Moses Kimball of Boston, the Hon. Homer Bartlett of Lowell. Substitutes.—The Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Quincy, the Hon. Wim. C. Plunkett of Adams, Richard H. Dana, jr., of Cambridge, James H. Duncan of Haverhill, George R. Russell of West Rexbury, Exts Lincoln of Boston, Nathanis B. Bowen of Fall River, C. W. Bellows of Peppereil, John Dickinson of Amberst, Artemas Lee of Templeton, Daniel W. Alvord of Greenfield, D. L. Mornill of West Brookheid.

The Boston Chronicle, of Thursday, says:

Greenfield, D. L. Morill of West Brookheld.

The Boston Chronicle, of Thursday, says:

"The Convention at Worcester, yesterday, was a most overwhelming proof of the change which has suddenly come over our political skies in Massachusetts. Every eld reporter, familiar with the various party gatherings of Massachusetts in past years, must have been sensible of this change. Here were veterans of the old respectable Whig party, whose faces we well remember to have seen in the Whig State Conventions in the palmy days of that party. Here were the steady and unterrified Democrats, whom we have heard making the welkin ring for Morton, or Griswold, or Boutwell, in by-gone Democratic Conventions. And here, too, were whole platoons of the zealous young neu whom we saw last year in the celebrated Fasion Convention, doing their eager utmost to make Gov. Gardner the fusion candidate—and not a few who voted for him, though he was not the candidate. Theo hundred and seventy-three towns were represented by upward of twelve hundred delegates!

"Leoking back some fifteen years, we do not now remember any Delegate Convention which equaled this in numbers, much less in enthusiasm and harmony. All this, be it observed, we have to say of a Convention for the mere purpose of appointing Delegates and some Campaign Committees.

"The Mass Convention was a still more significant affair. It seemed as if all Massachusette had come together under the influence of a new-spring vital question to decide what she shall do. We gave leawhere

affair. It seemed as if all Massachusetts had come to gether under the influence of a new-sprung vital ques-tion to decide what she shall do. We give elsewhere the best description which our space will allow of the proceedings of the Delegate Convention. Of the Mass Convention our report must, of course, be very im-

Perfect.

"Let it suffice to say of this Convention, that it has settled the question for the coming campaign that Massachusetts must and will unite to overthrow that false and perjured administration and party which have plunged the country in civil war to extend the

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The United States Mail Steamship Washington ar. rived at this port on Friday morning, from Bremen and Southampton, bringing European dates to the 21st ult. Her news has been anticipated by the arrival of the Niegara at Halifax, with three days later, a telegraphic summary of which we published in yesterday morning's

Sir Henry Barkely was to be appointed the new lovernor of Victoria.

The foundation stone of a new Military Hospital named the Royal Victoria Hospital, was laid by her Majesty on the 19th ult., with great pomp. The site selected is about six miles from Southampton, and balf a mile frem the shore. It will cost about £200, co. Two seamen were horribly mutilated and killed by the premature discharge of a gun on board one of the gun boats ranged off the shore for the purpose of saluting her Majesty.

Congregational Association of Micuigan.—This large and influential Association was in service last week, and took occasion to pass a series of strong and impressive resolutions against Slavery, the Kunsas outrages, and the assault upon Senator Sumner.

Brig. Gen. Wm. S. Fullerton, of Sparta, has been elected Major General of the Seventh Division, and Col. James Wood, jr., of Genesee, has been elected Brigadies General to fill vacancy.

FROM KANSAS.

THE BACK OF LAWRENCE.

OFFICIAL BULLETIN OF THE BORDER REFFIANS

The Lecompton Union-the Pro-Slavery organ at the seat of government chosen for Kansas last Summer by the Border-Ruffian Legislature at Shawnee Mission-gives the following detailed account of the ravage of Lawrence by Donaldson and Jones's monster possé, of which the Editor (A. W. Jones) made a part. We publish the narrative exactly as we find it, and entreat that every opponent of the Free-State cause be urged to read it.

When the news first came by Telegraph that Lawrence had been attacked and burned, we thought the outrage must arouse the country; but, new that we have learned that there was no shadow of resistance to the Ruffians, and that their destruction of the great Hotel and the two printingoffices were judicial acts, based upon the finding of a Grand Jury, it seems to us that the outrage was graver and the iniquity more heinous than if the whole town had been burned in or after a fray, as at first reported. We dare the journals which favor the Border-Ruffian interest to copy this bulletin of their Kansas ally. We are often accused of exaggerating or distorting events in Kansas. when we print every statement of any consequence put forth by either party, beside paying correspendents to furnish us authentic accounts of all that transpires in the ill-fated region. Again we say, Read the bulletin of the Pierce and Shannon organ at Lecompton, which is as follows:

From The Lecompton Union, May 24. LAWRENCE TAKEN! GLORIOUS TRIUMPH OF THE LAW AND ORDER PARTY OVER PANATICISM IN KANSAS.

PARTY OVER FANATICISM IN KANSAS.

FULL PARTICULARS.

The armed and determined resistance of the citizens of Lewrence to our laws, and the many offenses against the officers who attempted to execute them, and the more recent developements in the Committeeroom at that place, forced the U. S. Marshal, on the 11th day of May, 1856, to issue the following PROCLAMATION.

11th day of May, 1856, to issue the following

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE PROCLE OF KASSAS TARRITORY.

Whereas, Certain judicial writs of arrest have been directed to me by the First District Court of the United States, &c., to be executed within the County of Douglas; and, whereas, an attempt to execute them by the United States Deputy Marshal was violently resisted by a large number of the citizens of Lawrence, and as there is every reason to believe that any sitem it of execute those writs will be realisted by a large body of armed men; now, therefore, the law shiding citizens of the Territory are commanded to be and appear at Leconpton, as soon as practicable, and in numbers sufficient for the proper execution of the Law.

Given under my hard this lith day of May, 1856.

I. B. DONALSON, U. S. Marshal for Kaneas Ter'y.

This call was executed from all sections of the Terrory.

Given under my hard this lith day of May, 1855.

I. B. DONALSON, U. S. Marshal for Kaness Ter'y.

This call was answered from all sections of the Territory. On Tuesday, the 20th, a large force of Lawand-Order men having gathered in and around Lecompton, the Marshal ordered the different camps to concentrate about two miles this side of La vrence, as as to be ready for the execution of his immediate demands upon the people of Lawrence. At this order we left our sanctum and proceeded to the encampment, equipped for the occasion, and here begins our notice:

TURSDAY, May 20—1 o'clock.

Here we are in camp—every thing looks very warlike. The cavalry, numbering some 180, commanded by Col. H. T. Titus, of this County, originally of Florida, are dashing over the hills at the alear tones of their commander's voice—the infanty companies are being drilled by their different Captains, and every body is in the line preparing for an engagement. But few have an idea of the feeling that possesses one at the martial notes of a drum and file, or the clear, shrill tones of the bugle, sounding the charge of 200 troopers. It is enough to make the veriest coward a brave man, and the expiring soldier grasp again his sword.

This accampment consists of about 50 tents and up-

This encampment consists of about 50 tents and up-This encomponent consists of about 50 tents and upand of 400 men. All have made up their minds to
fight desperate in case of resistance. Men never were
more determinedly resolved and eager to meet the issue.

The prison-tent has eight occupants—they all seem
contented and satisfied, and say they were never better treated in their lives. Their quarters are comfortable, and they have a plenty to eat and drink.

ter treated in their lives. Their quarters are comfortable, and they have a plenty to eat and drik k.

2 O'Clock.—Orders were received to march at
three—tents struck, wagons loaded and all were upon
the move at the appointed time. Three pieces of cannon, with 150 additional men were in the road a short
distance off to join us. We encamped about 6 o'clock
near that place, where the noted Squatter Convention was held in '54. Here we heard various
rumors about fighting—one that 300 mounted men
from Topeka were in our rear and intended attacking
us that night—one that the various propositions made
by the Lawrenceites to the Marshal was only to gull
us, and that there would certainly be a fight; this last
rumor was considered creditable, and pleased the boys
very much. We were not disturbed by the Topekans
that night, but early next morning the cavalry were
called to escort the cannon to Lawrence.
At 4½ o'clock the cannon were planted without any
resistance upon the hights beyond Robinson's house,
and within 400 yards of the big stone botel. When
we first reached there, not a human being could be
seen. In about one hour there gathered in the streets,
in front of the held some 150 men. were was

seep. In about one hour there gathered in the streets, in front of the hotel, some 150 men; some one was bararguing them. Off to the east of town eleven

hararguing them. Off to the east of town eleven men came out from a small stone building, formed in front, and marched in town. Several men attempted to leave town, but were cut off by our pickets. These were the only indications of a fight.

At 8 o'clock the infantry joined us; at 11 Major Buford's company from Franklin arrived; and by 12 our forces amounted to 800 strong, cavalry and infantry, and four six pound pieces of brass cannon. About this time great excitement was created by Mr. Jas. Keiser accidentally shooting himself; but the wound was not mortal.

At 1 o'clock the United States Deputy-Marshal selected a small posse and entered town to make

At 1 o clock the United States Deputy-Marshal selected a small posse and entered town to make arrests. He selected his posse from the ranks of the Lecompton Guard, commanded by Capt. Jno. Donnelson, who was also honored with the command of the posse, Donaldson's "Red Shirts," as they are more commonly known, by adopting the red shirt as their uniform, and reflected credit upon themselves and their commander. They were well drilled, always ready for any emergency, and prompt and obedient in action. Most of them were young men from Virginia, who have left home and friends to offer up their lives to the preservation and establishment of Southern institutions in Kansas. The following are the names of the posse under Donaldson command:

Capt. J Donaldson, J. W Ranson,
R M Nace, B. Jones,
J. N. Casey, C. H. Grover, John Shelton.

Only three arrests were made, viz.: Smith, Jenkin

Only three arrests were made, viz.: Smith, Jenkin and Deitzler. The town seemed almost forsaken. When the Marshal returned, having done all he could do, he released the posse from his jurisdiction, and they were immediately summoned by Sheriff Jones. Mr. Jones, notwithstanding his feeble condition, appeared upon horseback, and as he rode along the line. peared upon horseback, and as he rode along the line, summoning each company to assist in the execution of the laws, he was received with loud and deafening cheers. His pale countenance and emaciated form—the products of an almost fatal blow from an assassin's sum—made every room investigation. arm—made every man irresistibly clutch his pistols, impatient to revenge this foul deed. The very appear impatient to revenge this foul deed. The very appearance of Jones, who had so often presented himself at the very mouth of danger, and consecrated his life to the maintenance of the laws, sent a thrill through every heart that choked all ulterance of their willingness to follow him in the face of any danger. He selected a small posse of mounted men, mostly from the Atchison Guards, con manded by Capt. De Treville of South Carolina. Col. H. T. Titus commanded the posse.

Junes had a great many writs in his hands, but could find no one against whom he held them. He also had an order from the Court to demand the surrender of their arms, field and side, and a demolition of the two presses and the Free State hotel as aussances. The aims were immediately demanded and surrendered,

preses and the Free State notes a Managares. And ams were immediately demanded and surrendered, but very few could be found—four pieces of cannon, one 12 lb, howitzer, and four small pieces and a few Sharp's rifles. When they agreed to surrender, our men were marched down in front of the town, and one men were marched down in honor the town, and the cannon planted upon their own battlements. Over the largest piece, commanding the Emigrant Aid hotel, was unfurled the stars and stripes, with this motto:

"You Yankees tremble, And Abolitionists fall, Our metto is Southern rights to all."

The cannon were then brought out and thrown down The cannon were then brought out and thrown down in front of our lines. During this time appeals were made to Sheriff Jones to save the Aid Society's hotel. This news reached the company's ears and was received with one universal cryof "No! No! blow it up! "Blow it up! We will not injure private property, "but our motto is, Destruction to everything belong-"ing to the Aid Society. The Court has declared it a "nuisance and we will destroy it."

About this time a banner was seen fluttering in the breeze over the office of The Herald of Freedom. Its color was a blood red, with a lone star in the center

color was a blood red, with a lone star in the center and South Carolina above. This banner was placed there by the Carolinians—Mesers. Wrights and a Mr. Cross. The effect was tremendous. One tremendous and long continued shout burst from the ranks. Thus

floated in trives the banner of South Carridna—that single white star, so emblematic of her course in the early sistory of our sectional disturbances. When every Southern State stood almost upon the verge of ceeding their dearest rights to the North, Carolina stood boldly out the firm and unwavering advocate of Southern institutions.

Thus floated victoriously the first banner of Southern light over the Abelition town of Lawrence, un-

ere institutions.

Thus floated victoriously the first banner of Southern rights over the Abolition town of Lawrence, unfuled by the noble sons of Carolina and every whip of its folds seemed a death-stroke to Beecher propagandism and the fanatics of the East. Oh! that its red folds could have been see by every Southern eye.

Mr. Jones listened to the many entreaties, and finally replied that it was beyond his power to do anything, and gave the occupants so long to remove all private property from it. He ordered two companies into each printing effice to destroy the press. Both presses were broker up and thrown into the streets—the type thrown in the river, and all the material belonging to each effice destroyed. After this was accomplished, and the private property removed from the hotel by the different companies, the cannon were brought in front of the house and directed their destrustive blows upon the walls, the building caught on fre, and soon its walls came with a crash to the pround—thus fell the Abolition fortreas, and we hope this will teach the Aid Society a good lasson for the future.

Before entering town, our commanders instructed each member of his company of the consequences be-falling the violation of any private property. As far as we can learn, they attended strictly to these instructions. One act we regret to mention—the firing of Robinson's house. Although there is but little doubt as to the real owners of this property, yet it was a private residence, and should have remained untouched. During the excitement, the Commissary, Col. Abel, of Atchson City, learned that it was on fire, and immediately detailed a company to suppress the flames, which was done. Once afterwards, we understand, Sheriff Jones had the flames suppressed, and the boys guilty of the act sent immediately to camp; but with regret we saw the building on fire that night about 10 o'clock. This we saw from camp, and cannot tell who set it on fire the third time. During the fining upon the hotel, one of our men was killed by the falling of a stone from the wall.

Before another week rolls around no doubt and Before entering town, our commanders instructed Before another week rolls around no doubt the pa

hotel, one of our men was killed by the falling of a stone from the wall.

Before another week rolls around no doubt the papers will be filled with vastly magnified reports, and the country disturbed with "loud shrieks for the cause of Freedom" by Abolition organs. This cry one anticipates, and will not be disappointed at the bloody picture their ready writers will paint, for their own purposes; but they are only a faction in the country acd have produced this state of things. It remains to be seen whether that portion of the North and East calling themselves conservative national men, will be led into excitement and extravagancies by their "loud shrieks." We think the conservative men of the North and East, have had farmished them long since sufficient data to form correct opinions of the motives governing these men. If every man of them had been killed, every house burned, and total and entire extermiration had been the motto of the "Law and Order" party, who would be to blame? Impartial decision answers, these men have brought the calamity upon their own heads. We expect to be called by That TRIBUNE and Atlas, and all organs of that party that such men as Greeley and his noble brothers may have c. mmand over, fillibusters, ruffians, guerrillas, barbariens, thieves, incendiaries, cut-threats and all other such stigmatizing arathemas as will set us beyond the bounds of society in the category of villains and outlaws; but this matters but lattle with the people of Kansas; it is another class whose good opinions and sympathy we claim, that stand as far above these political demagogues and ultra fire caters as the heavens are above the earth. These are the men we wish to act as umpires for the people of Kansas; this is the "popular opinion" that the "Law and Order" party court, and none other. These are the men we wish to act as umpires for the people of Kansas; this is the "popular opinion" that the "Law and Order" party court, and none other. These are the men we wish to act as umpires for the people of Kansas;

This "material aid" was furnished them; they sent their agents, Robinson & Co., into the Territory, who raised the crusading flag against all men opposed to them in sentiment. In their wake followed subemployees, selected for the occasion; men impelled by the dollar influence, who had no pretensions to a principle, moral or political, but the "Aid Society," hirelings of discharged convicts and abandoned desperadoes. We dislike to place men in such a category, but these are the characters we had to deal with. Finally the election came off and the Pro-Slavery party defeated them; then the great cry of "Border Rufhan" went forth to the East, appealing for protection against the Missourians; it had the desired effect; men at the North and East suffered themselves to be duped and swindled into the support of this appeal, rendered again their "material aid," and give cognizance to their movements. Then it was that Reeder, whose perminary speculations overreached and crushed his good wishes for the growth of Kansas, and finding hinself scouted by the conservative party and thrown upon the tide of political destruction, determined it was better to strike for the opposite shore than be overwhelmed by the flood. He did so, threw himself at their feet and cried, for the sake of personal interest, "help, help! and I'll act with you." He was admitted and soon became one of their chieftains, and the unblushing abuser of all citizens both in and out of Kansas, opposed to his movements and his adopted party. His Excellency was disgracefully discharged from his executive position and crying for revenge upon his supplanters, put up a pitiful mouth to an Abelirion Congress for a seat as Delegate from Kansas. Every one knows what his memorial alleges; and with the ostensible purpose of testing the truth of these allegations, a Committee came among us with almost unlimited powers. Then began the crusade in earnest; the first day of this session witnessed the assassiration of an officer of the law—they approved the past and present This "material aid" was furnished them; they sent their agents, Robinson & Co., into the Ferritory, who

came in contact with their measures.

The people became aroused; take from them the protection of the law and you have laid bare every interest to the outlaw's hand. They determined to defend, at all hazard's, their rights and privileges, and they have manfully done it. They have dealt the death blow to those Abolition organs that have so long poisened the people's minds, by heaping bare slanders upon the citizens of Kansas and their friends. Taey have brought to the ground a rendezvous of Black Republican propogandists, and justly taught the "Aid Society" better use of their means, than building forts and aiming and equipping men to shed the blood of their fellow beings and involve the country in civil war.

We have done what we have done and would not have We have done what we have done, and would not have anything undone that was done and shall do no more if let alone—so let our doings go forth for the inspection and criticism of the nation. In this report we have "not extenuated nor ought set down in mailee," but furnished a simple and unvarnished sum total of facts. As to the "Law and Order" party of Kansas, they have but one opinion, but one mind, to stand in defence of their laws and their rights at all hazards. We forget to mention in our account, that the long

We forgot to mention in our account, that the long conjecture of the Free-State Hotel being a fortress, was found to be true. From the surface of the root the wall extended to the hight of 34 feet, with four port the wall extended to the hight of 34 feet, with four port holes in each side, making in all sixteen—large enough to admit the mouth of an eighteen-pound gun. The mouth of the holes were concealed from view by a thin coat of lime, that could be easily knocked out when desired. The above statement can be established by several hundred witnesses.

The "Red Shirts" raised the first flag upon the Free-State Hotel. They have in possession the twelve-pound howitzer taken from the enemy, and whenever recessary can use it effectually. Captain Donaldson may feel proud of his "Red Shirts."

DAMAGES OF THE SACK OF LAWRENCE.

A gentleman who arrived yesterday from Kansas T erritory furnished us with the following partial ac count of the losses by the burning and pillaging of Lawrence under the authority of the United States.

This account is incomplete, but is reliable as far as it

P. R. Brooks, in sundries.
Cept. Bertram, in sundries.
Bank Drafts.
Mr. Stone.
Promissory Notes.
Seven Land Warrants.
Cash, clothing, gold watch and horse.
— Clark, sundries.
— Clark, sundries.
— C. W. Toplif, cash, clothing, &c.
G. W. & W. Hatchinsen & Co., dry goods, grocerie visions & c. Brooks & Panie, studries.

L. S. De nuis, studries.

John Rice, studries.

Lyman Allen, studries.

Houndy & Ferrill, dry goods, groceries, &c.

John Penoyer, sandries.

Charles Stearnes, groceries and provisions.

Simpson & Hine, sundries	100
A. fl. Vince, surdries.  D. W. Palmer. Miss E. Hunt, jewelry and clothing.	100
Mine F Blant inwelve and clothing	100
from TW Hunt autofrica	25
And Whitney sundies	50
Liber Brook anneries	75
S Kimball. S. C. Smith, riffes, books, &c	45
S. C. Smith, rifles, books, &c	118
A. J. Payne, sundries	40 30
Mrs. S. E. Hoyt, sundries	25
Mrs. S. E. Hoyt, sunices.  High Young, suchries.  S. C. Russell, rifle, &c	
S. C. Russell, ride, &c	50
S. C. Russell, rife, &c. T. Sampson, sundries N. F. En igrant Aid Co., betel, &c. S. T. Eddridge, hostel furniture, provisions, &c. B. C. Gelinday, rife, &c. B. C. Gelinday, rife, &c.	,000
S . T Fidridge, hotel furniture, provisione, &c	,060
B. C. Gelliday, rifle, &c	40
B. C. Gelliday, rifle, &C F. A. Bail, y, sundries.	
	65
J. A. Keeler, revolving time.	50
T P Brown revolver, clothing, &c	100
Jes. Cracklin paints, brushes, &c	40
O. D. Smith, one horse	70
Joseph Kelley, table and stand	18
H. Fogle, arms	20
A. D. Scarle, mathematical matematics, accomments,	A/A
J. A. Keeler, revolving rifle L. Merchant, sundries L. Merchant, sundries T. P. Brown, revolver, clothing, &c. Jss. Cracklin paints, brushes, &c. Jos. Cracklin paints, brushes, &c. Joseph Kelley, table and stand H. Foele, arms A. D. Searle, mathematical instruments, &c. 1, Gordon, stms J. Gordon, stms J. H. Greene, books, &c. Mass A. W. Glesson, sundries	000
I H Greene books &c	200
Miss A W Gleason, sundries	200
James G. Sands, saddles, bridles and harness	300
	30
Segreel Fry, provisions. William Crutchfield, sundries.	30
A. C. Hinman, provisions.	60
A C. Hinman, provisions	400
	500
	100
I blingt arms &C.,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	50
E. D. Lyman clothing. N. R. West sundries	50
Franklin Corant, goods from store	300
at at a Mandall alathras to	300
1 R Cook stme	75
	210
Malehor & Halfchills, Ciothing,	100
	300
The Rev. G. Y. Lum, two horses.  R. G. Fillist, printing materials.  James Redpath, books.  J. S. Emery & S. F. Tappan, books, &c.  Miss L. S. Hall, cow, &c.	523
James Redpeth, books	600
J. S. Emery & S. F. Tappan, books, acc.	70
G. P. Lewry, books, &c	500
G. P. Lewry, books, &C. J. A. Perry J. L. Bateman, in gold and clothing.	190
I. I. Reteman, in gold and clothing	116
	100
E. Emerson	300
Gov. Robinson, probably	×.0
THE KANSAS HERALD OF FREEDOM.	
Carrespondence of the N. Y. Tribune.	

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Friday, May 23, 1856. In behalf of Mr. Brown, the proprietor and principal editor of The Kansas Herald of Freedom, who is (and was at the time of the destruction of his office; in prison at Lecompton, and therefore unable to acquaint the public with his plans for the future publication of the paper. I desire to give notice through THE TRIB. UNE that The Herald will be recetablished as soon as possible. I was one of the editors of the paper, and knew that if the office should be destroyed the paper would be suspended only temporarily.

In view of the difficulties attending the transports tion of frieght-especially Free presses and Sharp's rifice-up the Missouri River to Kansas, a printing-office will not be brought to Lawrence at present; but arrangements will at once be made to have the paper printed at Alton, Illinois. Competent editors will secured to furnish Kansas matters regularly from Lawrence and other points in the Territory. The paper will be dated Lawrence, and devoted as heretofore solely to the interests of Kansas. It will be probably, one month before a number can be issued. In the meantime, all communications must be addressed to G. W. Brown & Co., Alton, Illinois,

The destruction of The Herald of Freedom office and other valuable property in the building has entirely rained Mr. Brown pecuniarily. All his means, acquired by many years' hard labor in the East, was invested in the enterprise of publishing a Free-State paper in Kansas; and, since that has been destroyed by the mob acting under orders from the United States District Court, he is and will be entirely powerless to advance the cause of Freedom unless he receives timely and sufficient assistance from the friends of Free Speech and a Free Press. Every dollar rendered in this way will not be given to Mr. Brown as an individual, but will be given to sustain and encourage the almost despondent Free People of Kansas, and to advance the best cause that ever enlisted the endeavors of man. invested in the enterprise of publishing a Free-State

advance the best cause that ever enlisted the endeavors of man.

In a few days a circular will be sent to every new-paper in the North, with fuller particulars of our plans and arrangements than can be given at present.

Messrs, Robinson, Brown, Smith, Deitzler and Jenkins are held prisoners, carefully guarded by United States troops, and will be tried for Aigh treason? As effort will be made to get them released on bail next week; but there is not much likelihood it will be successful, as Chief Justice Lecompte, who is noted for endering extra-judicial decisions, has intimated, as has impression, that they will have to lie in prison until the September term of the Court. They are without competent counsel, and their own statements have no weight with the Court.

J. H. Greenz.

THE CONGRESSIONAL INVESTIGATION. From Our Special Correspondent.

LEAVENWORTH, May 20, 1856. The following is the evidence given before the Committee of Investigation this afternoon: JOHN HAMILTON, SWOTH-Lives in the Vth Dis-

trict, near Fort Scott; was originally from Pennsylaria has been two years in at the election on the 30th of March; saw a crowd of persons there, not residents of the district; knew many of them to be residents of Missouri; there were about ore hundred and fifty of them; they were armed; they came in wagons and on horseback; most of them camped, but some of them stayed in public houses; some of these men told him they came to vote; in the afternoon some of these men from Missouri came to witness and asked if he intended to contest the election, and advised him not to do so; they advised him as friends, and told him it would not be safe for him to do so. FRANCIS M. POTTER, SWOTH-Came from Buchanas

Courty, Mo., in October, 1854; was at the Marchelection, 1855, in the XVth District; there was a crowd of non-resident men at the polls that day; they came is companies from toward Missouri; there were some two or three hundred of them; witness personally knew many of them while living in Buchanan County; knows that they still reside there.

J. W. Honrs, sworn—Live in the XVth (Kickapos) District; was at the election in March, 1855; testifed to the same frauds at that election; identified names of Missourians who had been over at the election; these men had mostly hemp in their button-hole; they went up to the polls in a row, and voted by

EMERY D. Cook, sworn-Came to the Territory is 1854; lives near Fort Scott; on the day of election March 30), he saw a large number of men, non-ne lents of the district, who had come to the polls; the ame in companies in wagens; many of them camel day before; they brought tents, and some provision in wagons; there were no women with them, no gage, or other appearance of movers; they were arms witness had worked a good deal in the south-wester counties of Missouri as a stone mason, and he recognise many of the men who came up in these companies fermers and other business men who he knew resides in Missouri; on the day of election he conversed with many of these men; one party told him they care from Cooper County, Missouri; told witness they care to vote, and had a right; the men there that day from several counties; some from Jackson, but most from Case, Cooper, and other southern counties.

Another witness was examined who gave testimes; about the Missouri invasion at Kickapoo; and testfied that Mr Oliver of the Comm soion was there make ing speeches to those men, and in his speeches specing of the right of these Missourians to vote. Oliver cross questioned these witnesses with a great deal of at xiety and earnestness, but made sothing the way of softening the fact that he came over he Missouri with these men at the time of the election and by public speeches encouraged them to vote; the only point in his favor, the publicly admits that came over with these men and made speeches them), is that no one has been able to give to that they saw him hand in a ballot. Indeed, the nerses had seen few men actually voting, although was sworn that they were ranged up in line and shaled up to the poll in regular order. In faction it vaders and their Pro-Slavery friends about Kickey had presession of the polls, and though it appears the Free State men were told that all could repeatedly, both by Oliver and others, still it but wonderful that they did not keep near the polled at time. Mr. Oliver, in private, has, I understand